

La contribution automatique des connaissances à long terme en mémoire à court terme verbale

Kowialiewski Benjamin
Majerus Steve



/muʃ/
(mouche)

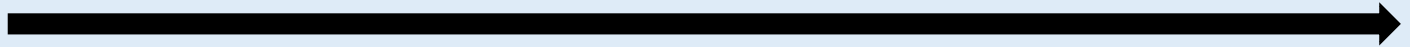
/pʁyn/
(prune)

/fot/
(faute)

/vaz/
(vase)

/kylt/
(culte)

/mẽ/
(main)



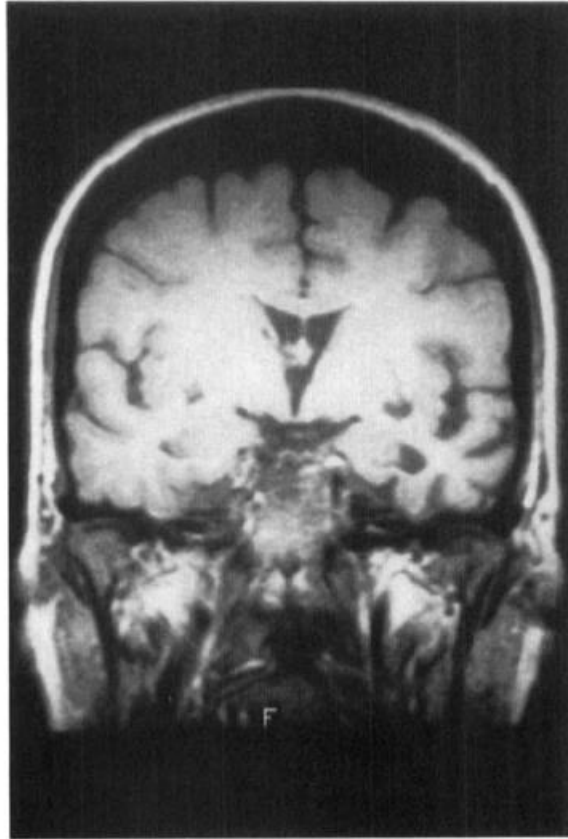
/muʃ/ /pʁyn/ /fot/ ...

Les déficits langagiers comme l'aphasie sont souvent associés à des déficits de mémoire à court-terme verbale.

Caspari, I., Parkinson, S. R., LaPointe, L. L., & Katz, R. C. (1998). Working memory and aphasia. *Brain and cognition*, 37(2), 205-223.

Yasuda, K., Nakamura, T., & Beckman, B. (2000). Comprehension and storage of four serially presented radio news stories by mild aphasic subjects. *Brain and Language*, 75(3), 399-415.

Rönnberg, J., LARSSON, C., FOGELSJÖÖ, A., NILSSON, L. G., LINDBERG, M., & ÄNGQUIST, K. A. (1996). Memory dysfunction in mild aphasics. *Scandinavian journal of psychology*, 37(1), 46-61.



The Impact of Semantic Memory Loss on Phonological Representations

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Naida Graham and John R. Hodges

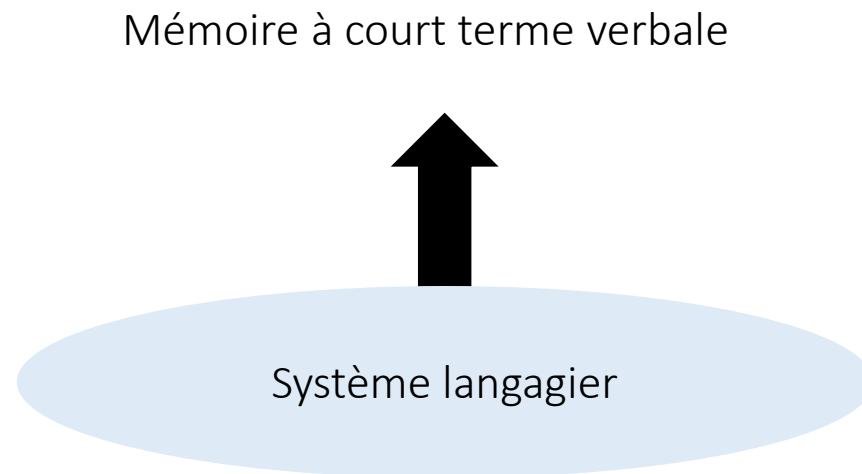
University of Cambridge Clinical School, Addenbrooke's Hospital

Abstract

■ Three patients with semantic dementia, involving progressive deterioration of semantic memory, performed immediate serial recall of short sequences of familiar words. On the basis of their performance in other tasks of word comprehension and production, the stimuli were selected individually for each patient as either *known* or *unknown* words. All patients showed a marked advantage in recall of *known* as compared to familiar but now *unknown* words. Errors consisted primarily

of incorrect combinations of correct phoneme sequences in the stimulus string, with a large number of errors preserving onset/rime syllable structure (e.g., *mint*, *rug* reproduced as "rint, mug"). Discussion focuses on the implication of these errors for the structure of phonological representations, and in particular on a hypothesis that meaning plays a crucial role in binding the elements of phonological word forms. ■

Modèles langagiers de la mémoire à court terme verbale



Martin, Saffran, & Dell (1996)
Majerus (2013)

Effets de mémoire à long terme

Effet de lexicalité:

mouche	prune	faute	vase	culte	main
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vs.

moute	baime	chumme	jote	bune	ponne
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Effet d'imagerie:

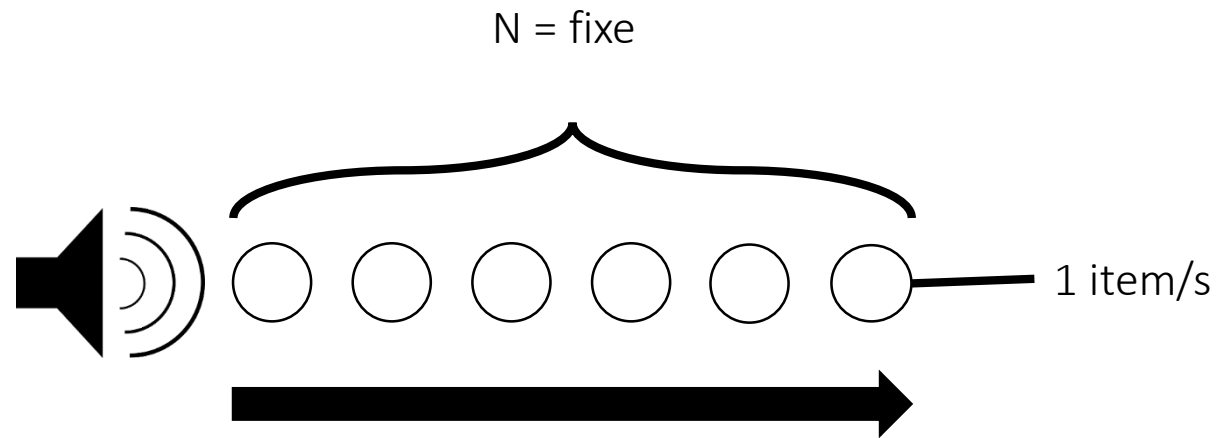
mouche	balle	chien	drap	mur	frère
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vs.

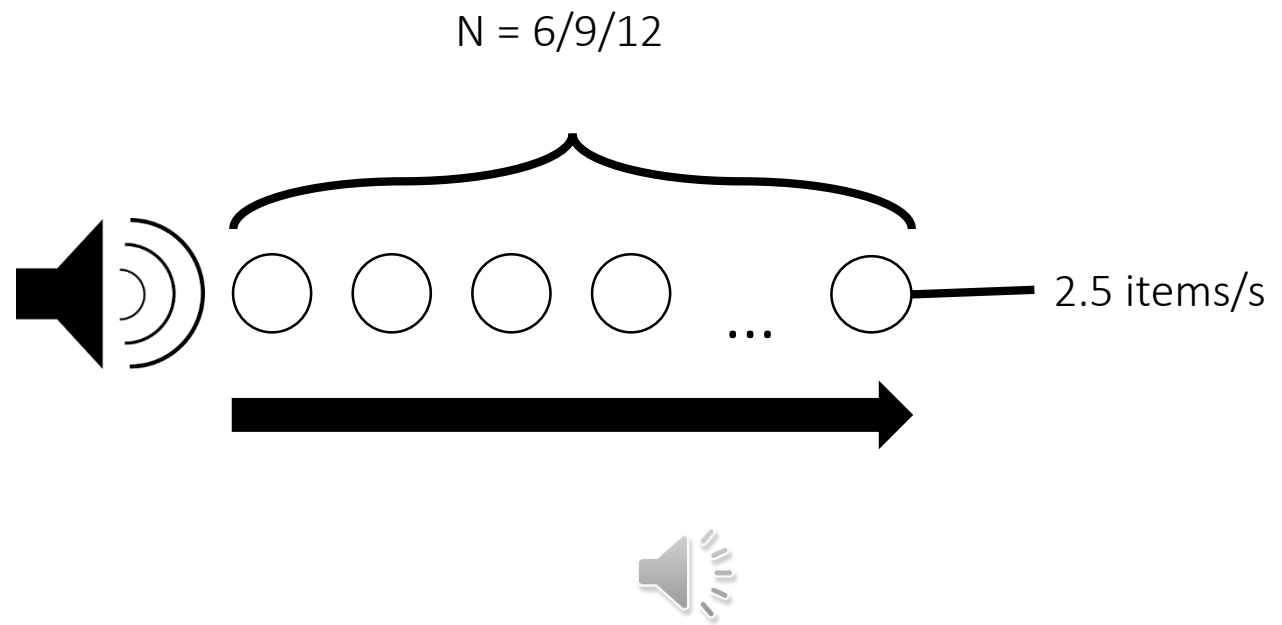
culte	trève	autre	loi	paix	risque
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Les représentations langagières contribuent-elles de manière précoce et automatique lors des tâches impliquant la rétention d'informations à court terme?

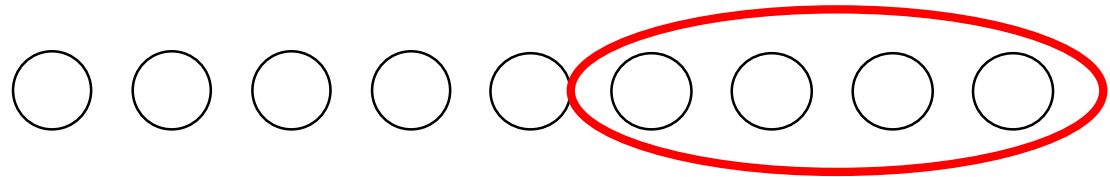
Procédure d'empan rapide (running-span)



Procédure d'empan rapide (running-span)

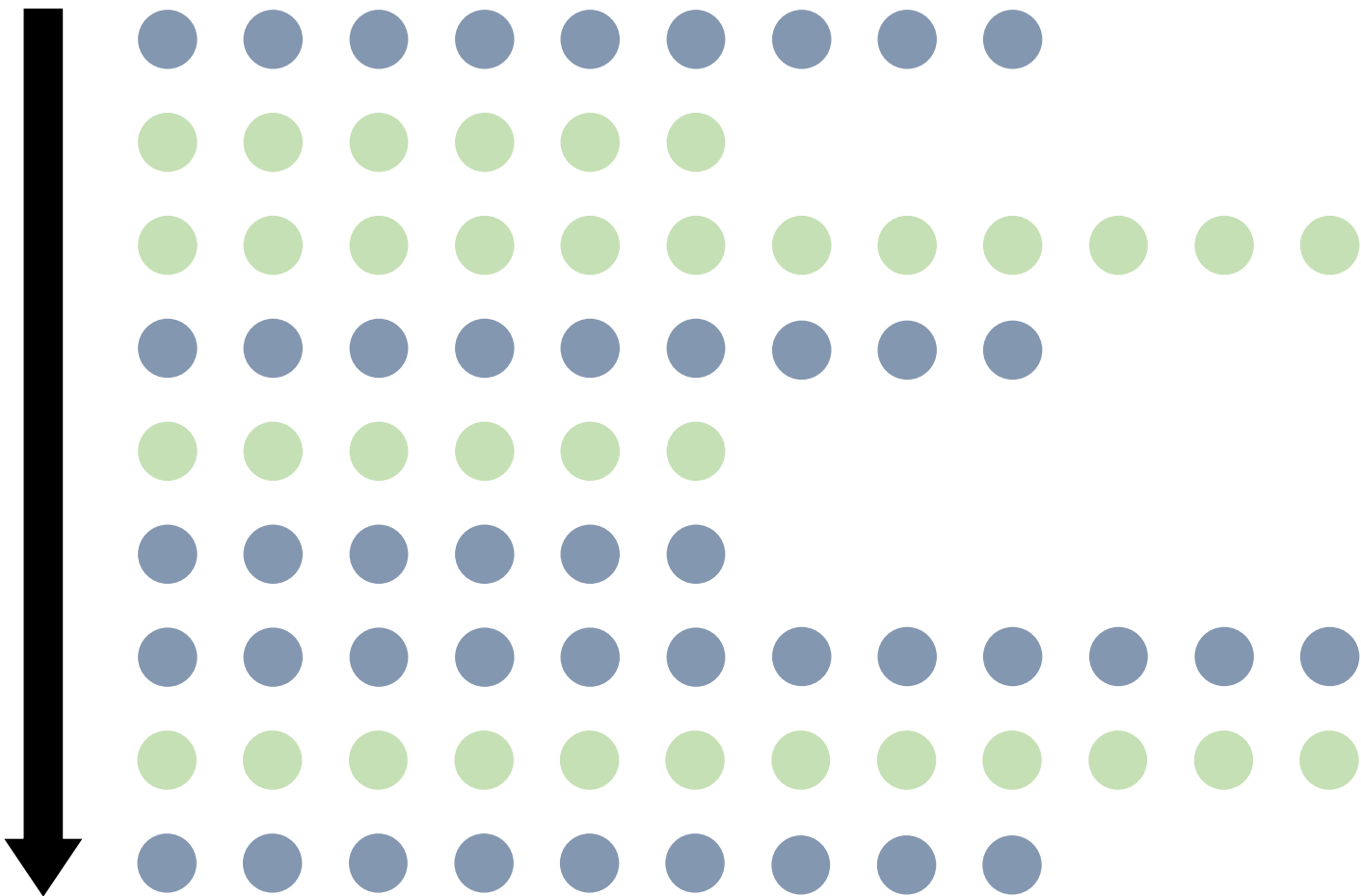


Procédure d'empan rapide (running-span)



Procédure d'empan rapide (running-span)

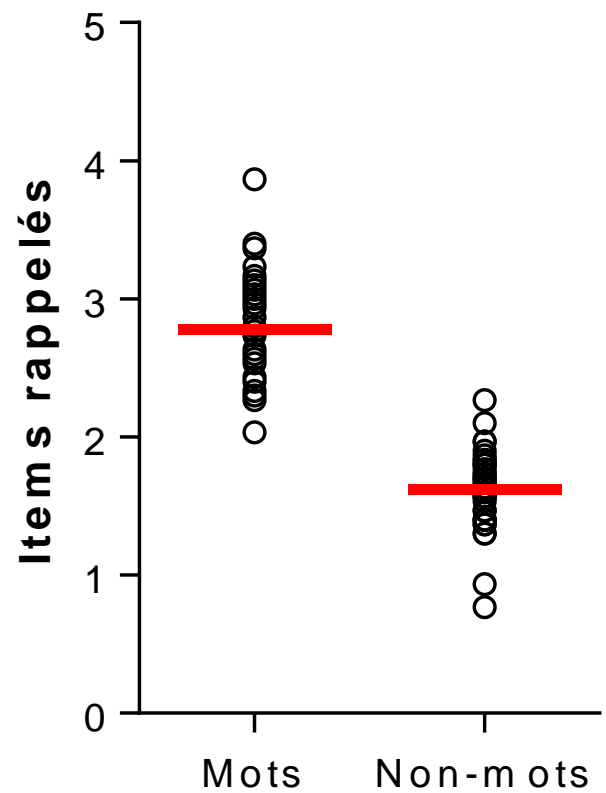
- Mots
- Non-mots



Effet de lexicalité

Ex:

chat
vs.
blum



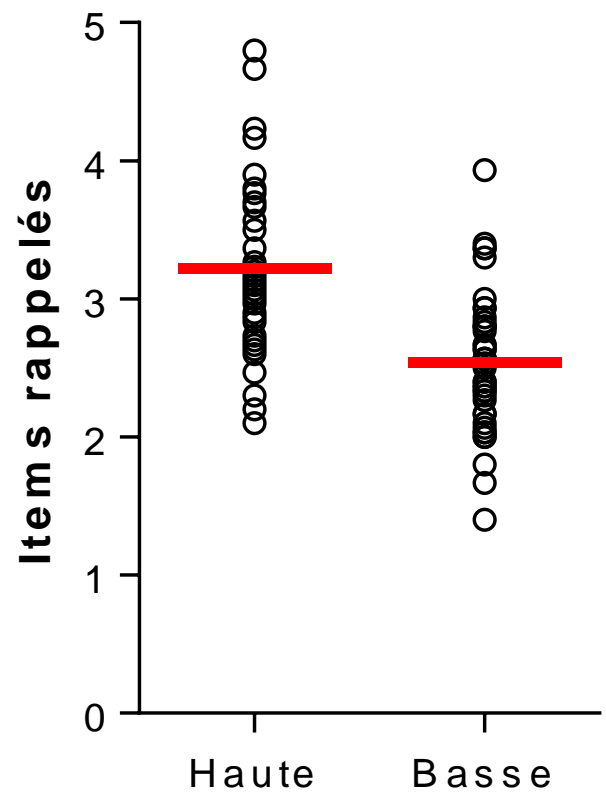
$p < .001, d = 2.996$
 $BF_{10} = 4.678^{e+17}$

N = 39

Effet de fréquence lexicale

Ex:

chose
vs.
nacre

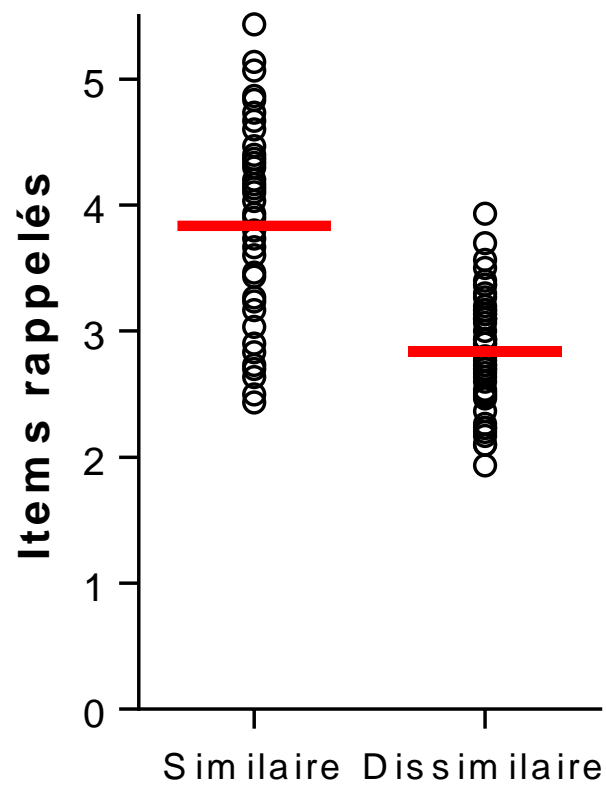


$p < .001, d = 2.237$
 $BF_{10} = 5.567e+14$

N = 43

Effet de similarité sémantique

Ex:
arbre – feuille – branche
vs.
coule – lard – pneu



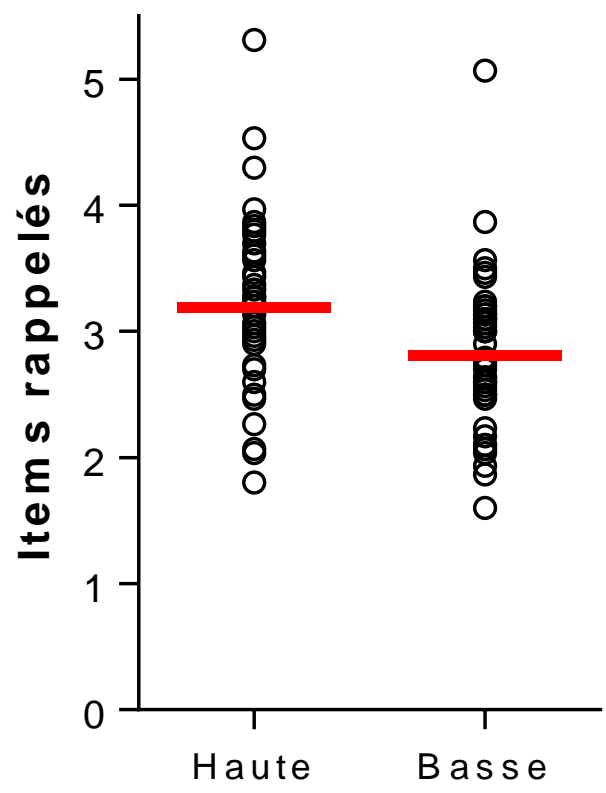
$p < .001, d = 2.273$
 $BF_{10} = 8.422e+16$

N = 47

Effet d'imageabilité/concrétude

Ex:

crêpe
vs.
preuve

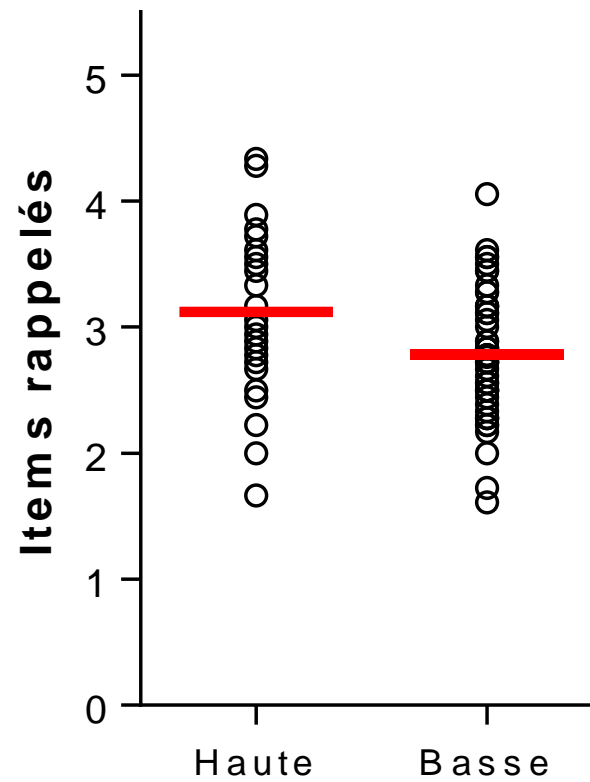


$p < .001, d = 1.164$
 $BF_{10} = 2.207e+7$

N = 46

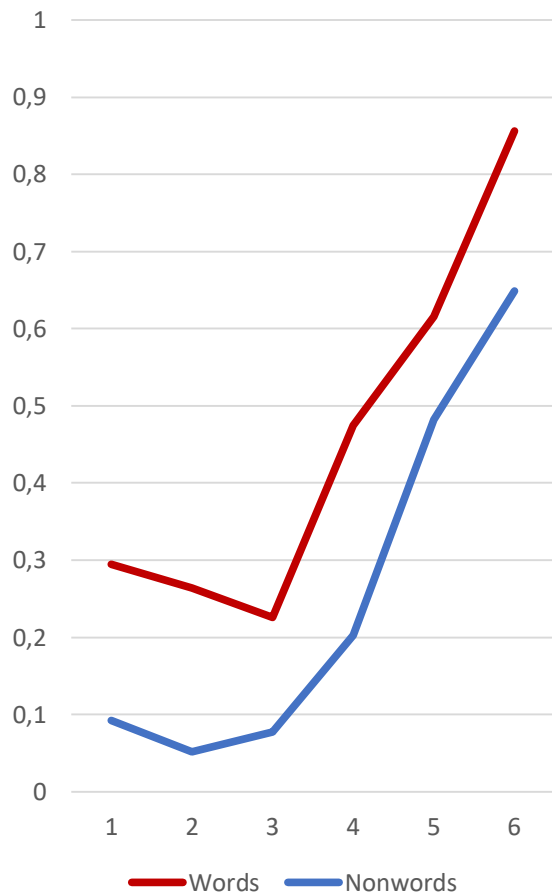
Effet d'imageabilité/concrétude

3 items/s

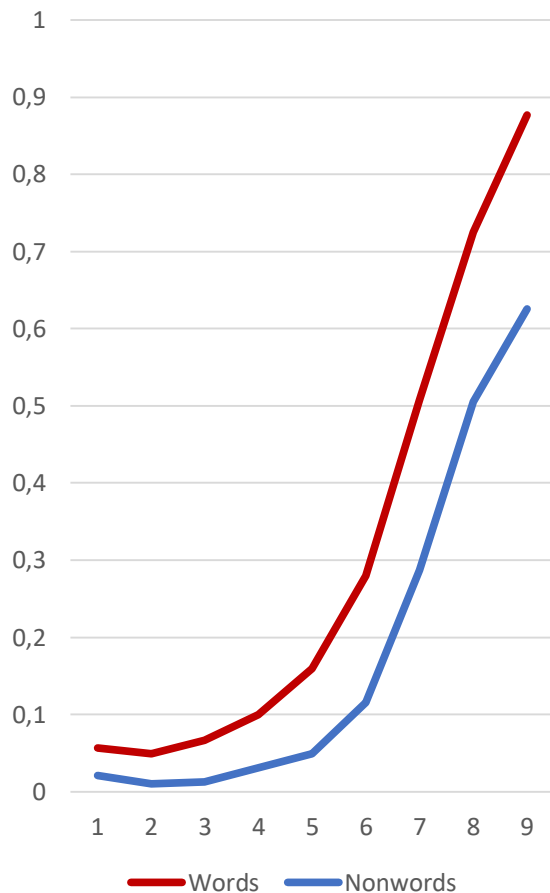


N = 50

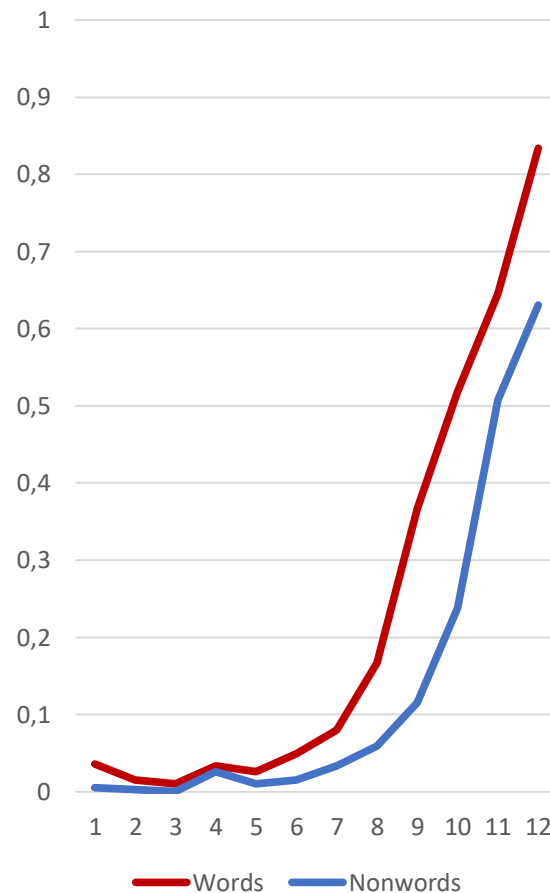
Length 6



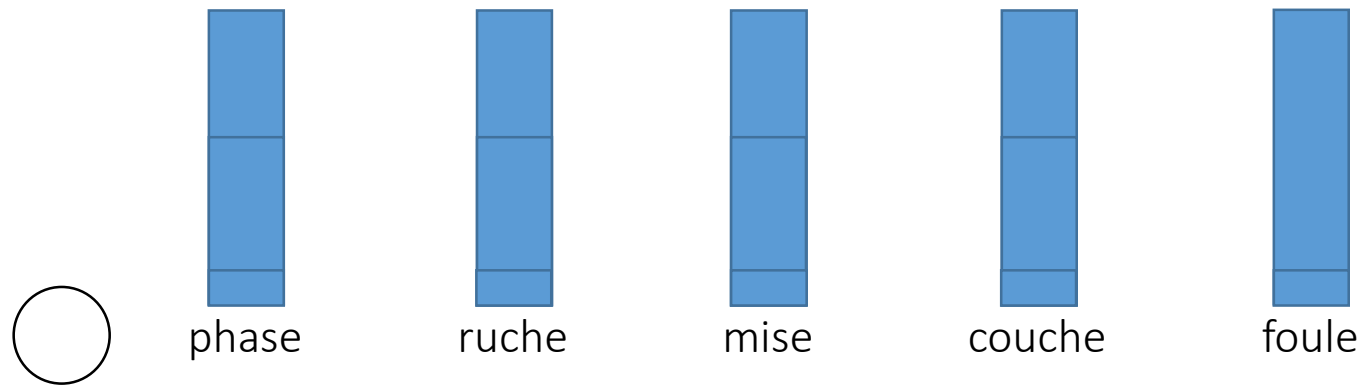
Length 9



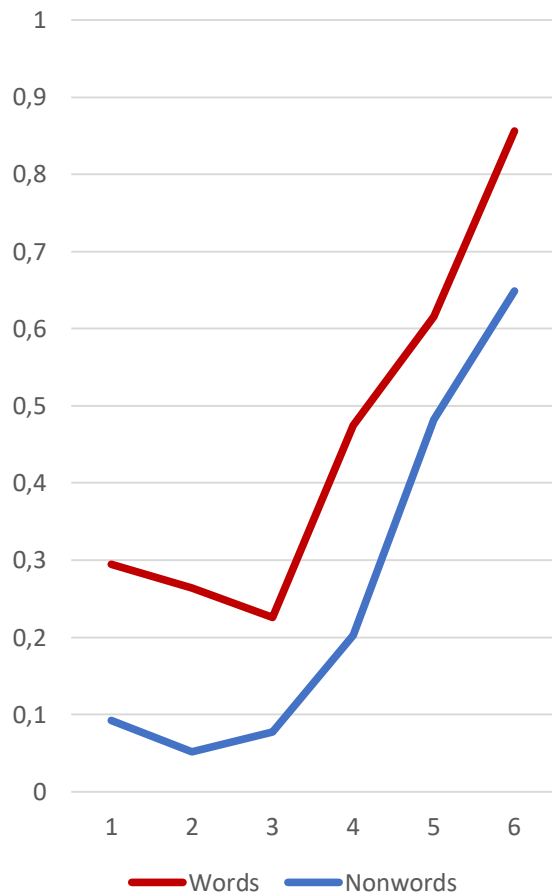
Length 12



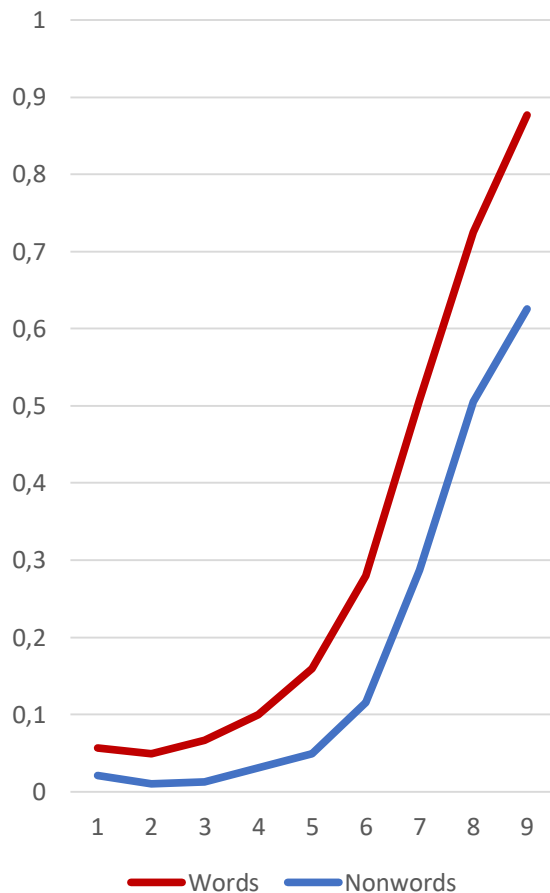
Time-based resource-sharing model



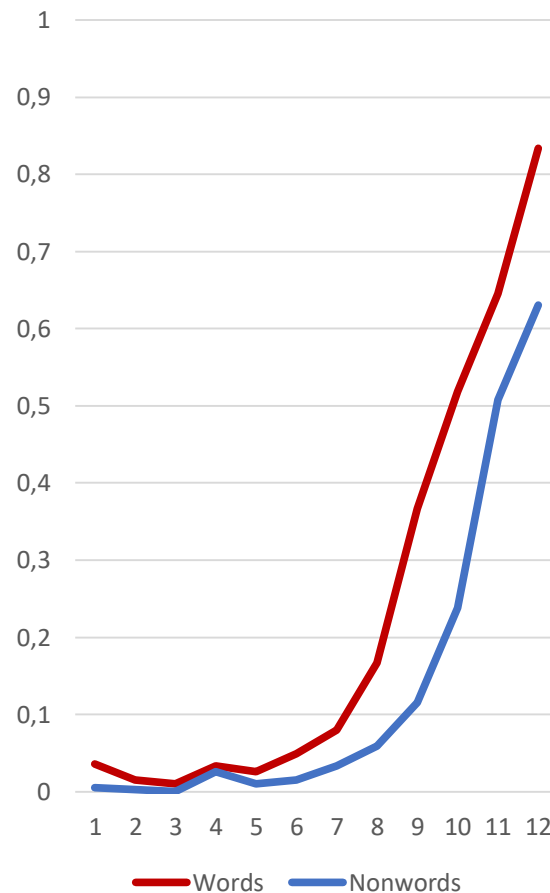
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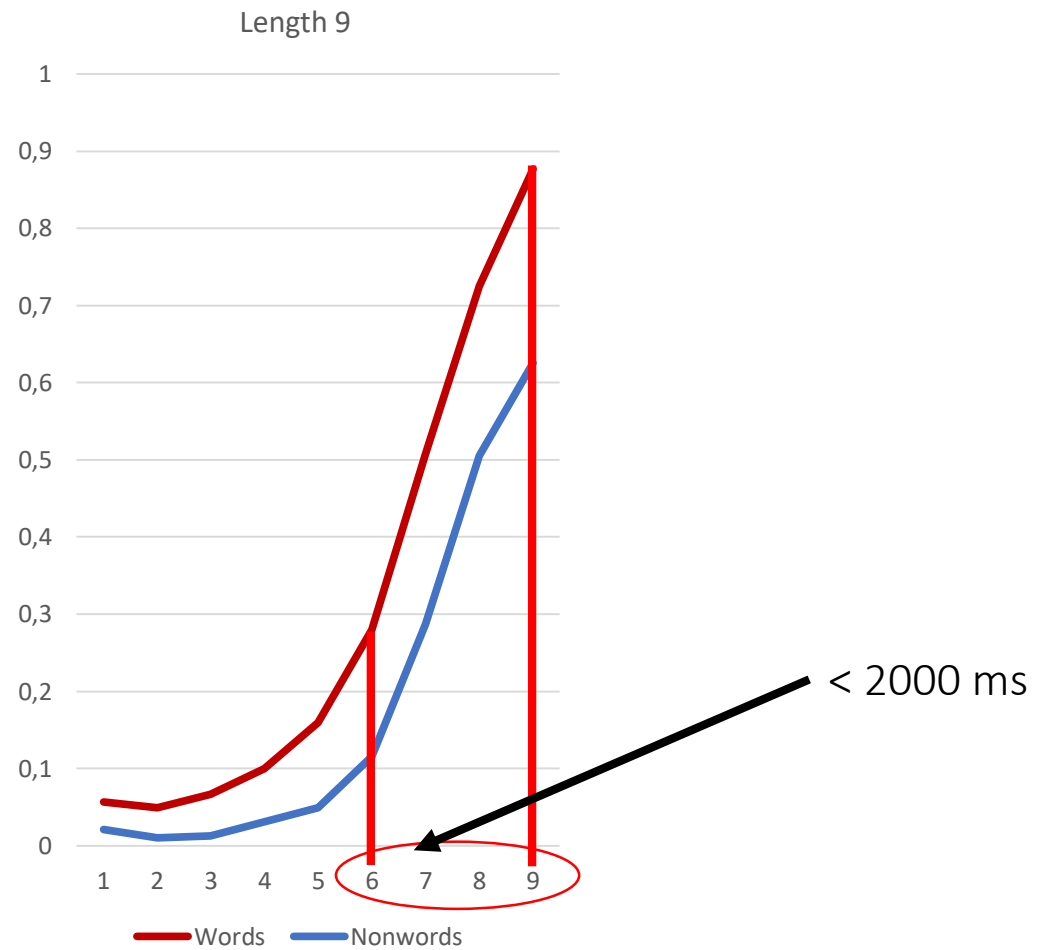


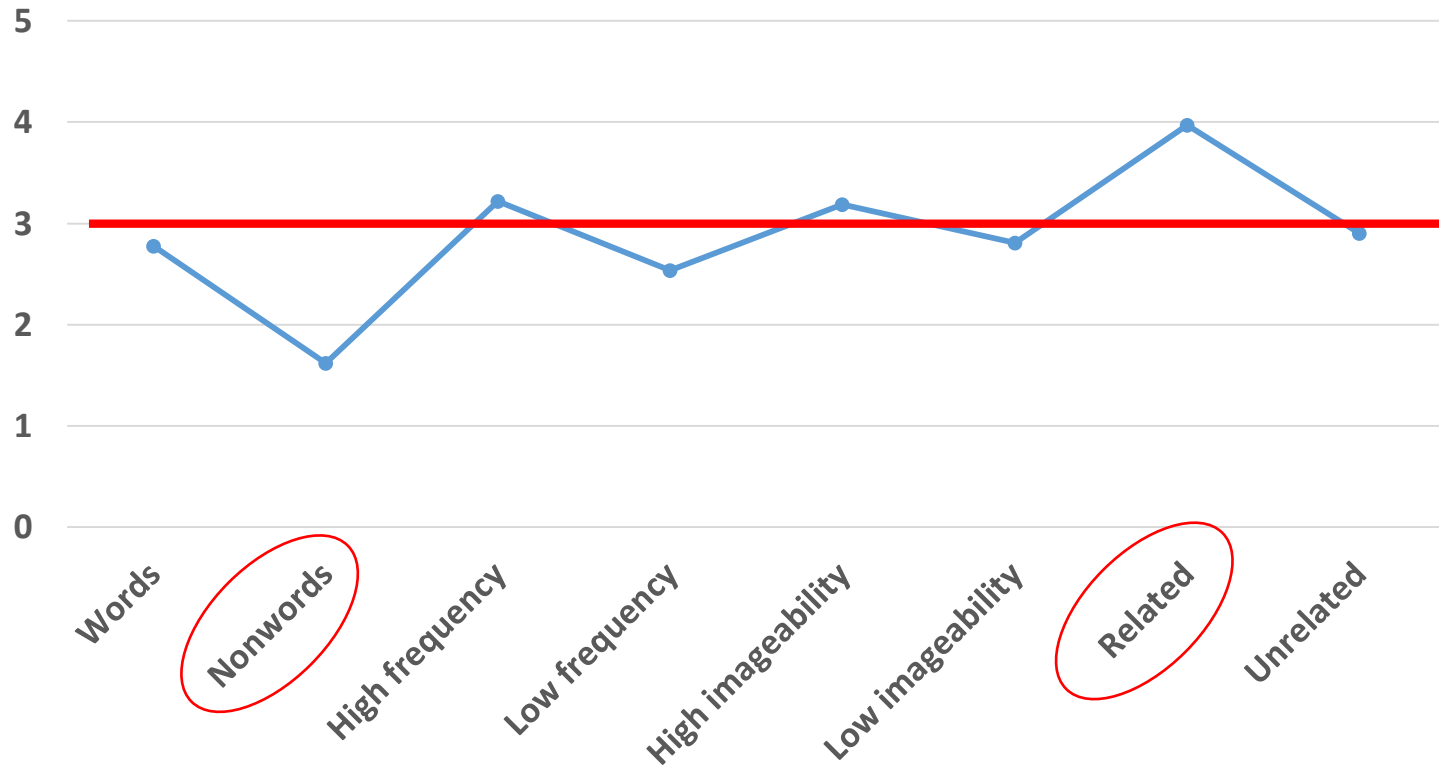
Length 9



Length 12







Cowan, N. (2010). The magical mystery four how is working memory capacity limited, and why?. *Current directions in psychological science*, 19(1), 51-57.

- Les mots pour lesquels nous avons des représentations à long terme plus riches semblent améliorer le rappel d'information en mémoire à court terme
- Dans des conditions empêchant l'implémentation de stratégies, ces effets de mémoire à long terme semblent être préservés
- Ces effets contribuent probablement aux performances de mémoire à court terme verbale durant des stades précoces
- Ces représentations, pourvu qu'elles ne fassent pas l'objet d'un maintien actif, sont volatiles et très éphémères
- Ceci est d'autant plus le cas que ces représentations sont moins riches ou moins robustes

- Remerciements:

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Références

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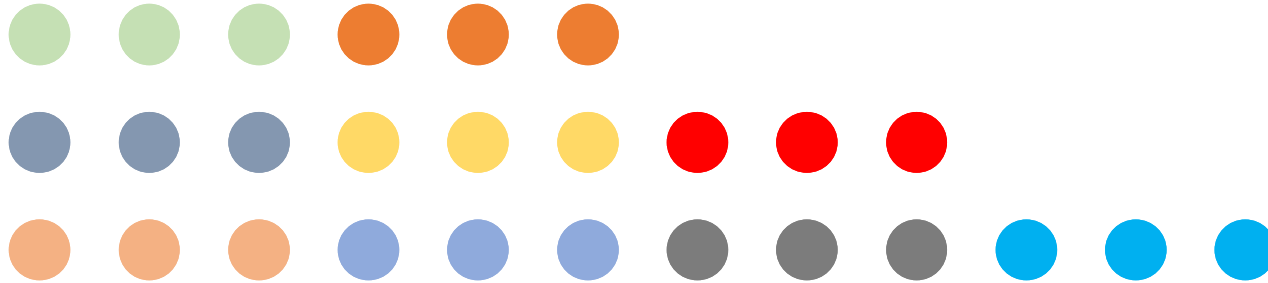
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Cowan, N. (2010). The magical mystery four how is working memory capacity limited, and why?. *Current directions in psychological science*, 19(1), 51-57.

Subject_Code	High	Low
AB09	2,5	2,6
AD01	3,43333333	2,63333333
AD17	3,23333333	2,1
AE26	3,7	2,56666667
AH08	3,2	3,13333333
AK02	2,96666667	2,5
CD11	2,73333333	2,53333333
CF14	2,7	2,03333333
CL21	3,46666667	2,79310345
CS19	3,86666667	3,5
DH16	3,96666667	3,43333333
DR15	2,46666667	2,6
EB15	4,53333333	3,86666667
FG12	2,06666667	2,23333333
FLD10	3,83333333	3,46666667
FW23	3,03333333	3,1
JF04	3,33333333	3,23333333
JL14	3,56666667	3,06666667
JP01	3,6	2,9
LB06	3,27586207	3,2
LM05	3,03333333	2,6
LM13	2,46666667	1,86666667
LP24	2,93333333	2,76666667
MC27	1,8	1,6
MD28	3,76666667	3
ME10	3,03333333	2,63333333
MF04	2,9	2,5
MG13	3,06666667	3,16666667
MK25	3,43333333	3,1
ML18	3,43333333	2,7
MP20	2,26666667	2,16666667
MS19	3,06666667	3,2
MV02	5,31034483	5,06666667
NG08	3,8	3,13333333
NP22	2,6	2,46666667
PB16	2,26666667	2,1
PG07	2,9	2,5
PM12	3	2,76666667
PP05	3,13333333	3
RB20	3,63333333	3,1
SB11	3,26666667	2,73333333
SP03	3,46666667	3
SP17	3,36666667	3,03333333
TP09	4,3	3,56666667
VN18	2,03333333	1,93333333
XL06	2,93333333	2,06666667

Effet de similarité sémantique



Effet de similarité sémantique

porc

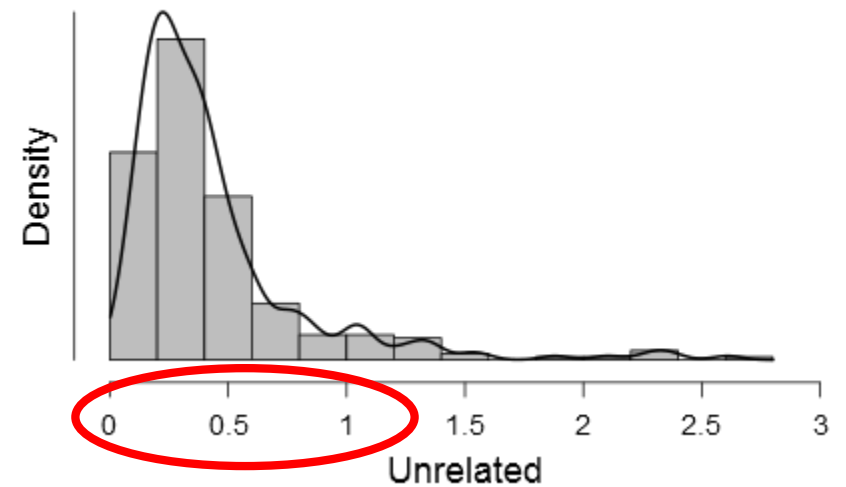
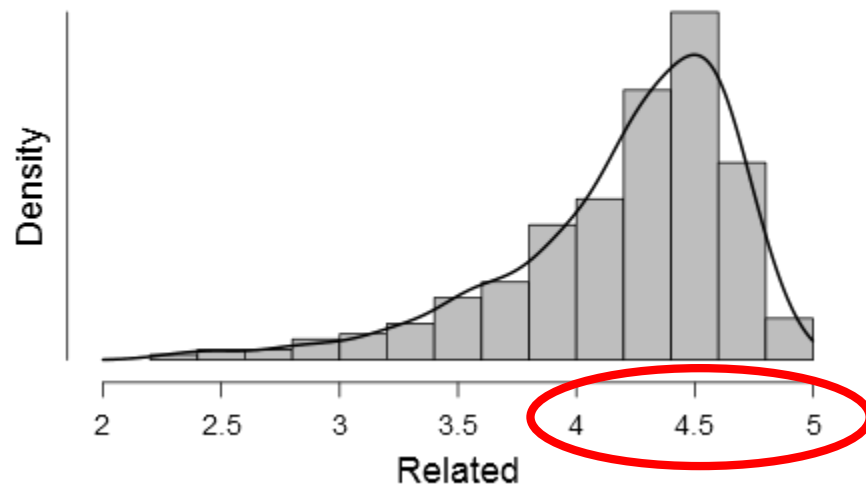
peste

0	1	2	3	4	5
Pas du tout reliés				Très fortement reliés	

←

Arrêter

Effet de similarité sémantique



N = 173